Name: _____   Class: _____
SECOND TERM E-LEARNING NOTE

SUBJECT: AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE   **CLASS: JSS2**

SCHEME OF WORK

WEEK   TOPIC
1.   Revision of last term's work
2.   Animals feed and feeding
3.   Classification of livestockfeed
4.   Factor to consider before deciding Animal Feeds
5.   Farm animals diseases: definition and causes
6.   Farm animal diseases- Bacterial
7.   Farm animal diseases-Viral
8.   Farm animal diseases-Fungal and Protozoan
9.   Farm animal diseases-worms and nutritional
10.   Revision
11.   Examinations

REFERENCE BOOK
- Junior Secondary Agriculture for Nigerian Schools Book 2 by Anthony Yandeowei, S.O.Adesiyan, J.N Ogbazi, Terry Olowu.

WEEK ONE   **DATE: ....**
TOPIC: REVISION OF LAST TERM'S WORK
CONTENT
- Answers to last term's objective questions
- Answers to last term's theory questions

WEEK TWO   **DATE: ....**
TOPIC: ANIMALS FEEDAND FEEDING
CONTENT
- Meaning of feed
- Types of animal feed
- Feeding tools
DEFINITION OF FEED
Feed refers to the food given to animals. They containnutrientelement either alone or in combination with other substances which supports the healthy growth and development of livestock.
TYPES OF FEED
Animal feeds can be classified into four main groups according to the digestibility, quantity of fibre, quantity required and moisture in the feed. The four groups of feeds are;
1. **Concentrates**: They are fee with a low proportion of fibre and water content. They are easily digested by farm animals. Concentrates can be further be subdivided into two groups: Those containing a high proportion of carbohydrates are called carbohydrate concentrates/basal feed/energy feede.g maize, guinea corn, cassava e.t.c while those with a high proportion of proteins are called protein concentrates e.g beans, peas,

cotton seed, sunflower seeds and heads, groundnuts, palm kernel and animal products such as meat, blood meal, bone meal, fishmeal and milk.

2. **Roughages**: Roughages are very low in protein and carbohydrate but high in fibre. They are not easily digested by animals, therefore are fed together with concentrate foods for young animals and those kept for milk and meat production. Examples are hay, groundnut hulls, straw, bean pods and maize stover.

3. **Succulents**: These...